

MEXICAN FISHERMEN PUT AVIATORS TO DEATH IS OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Muderers Are Known to American and Mexican Governments, Says Investigating Officer—Story of Hardships Endured by Men Scrawled on Wings of Fuselage of Plane Which Carried Them to Fate.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 26.—It was officially announced here tonight that Lieutenants Cecil H. Connolly of San Diego, and Frederick B. Waterhouse, of Weiser, Idaho, army aviators missing since August 21, were slain in Lower California by two Mexican fishermen.

The announcement was made upon the arrival here of the destroyer Aaron Ward bringing the bodies of the two aviators from Bahia Los Angeles on the Gulf of Lower California to which point they had flown after losing their way in a border flight from Yuma, Ariz., to San Diego.

According to Major R. S. Bratton, head of the military party sent from here to recover the bodies, the slayers were from a Mexican sloop, their identity is known to both the United States and Mexican government and steps are being taken to capture them.

Bratton's story of sufferings. The destroyer Aaron Ward brought a story of the sufferings endured by the young aviators, in the form of notes scrawled in part on the wings and on the fuselage of the de Havilland airplane in which Connolly and Waterhouse made their last flight. Some of these messages, evidently written when the aviators had almost lost hope of being found, were of such a tragic nature that Major Bratton asked the newspaper reporters to refrain from using them, out of consideration for the officers' families.

Major Bratton said that the two aviators had gone 19 days without food, or at least without much to sustain them. The fate that drew them far from their air path remained with them until the very last.

Major Theodore Macaulay, in one of his flights to find them, flew within 60 miles of the spot where they stood guarding their plane. Later, on the afternoon of September 6, they were landed from a canoe on the shores of Bahia Los Angeles by the same fishermen who are accused of having killed them five days later, and at that time were only 12 miles from Los Flores silver mine where they might have received protection and food.

One of the messages, scratched on the airplane fuselage with a knife or nail, gave details of how the aviators lost their way. The message said the aviators remained in the air four hours and five minutes, that they ran into a rainstorm and lost their sense of direction. When they sighted the Gulf of California, they thought they were flying up the coast instead of southward along the coast of the Gulf of California.

Another message, traced on the wings and fuselage, told how the aviators attempted vainly for two days to catch fish to appease their hunger. They then started walking northward toward the border but returned to their airplane in 36 hours when their supply of water became exhausted. The aviators drank the water from a radiator of the airplane. This proved sufficient to allay their thirst up to the time they were taken to Bahia Los Angeles from Guadalupe Bay, where the plane landed, by the fishermen.

The party which left San Diego, October 15, included, besides Major Bratton, who is attached to the 35th Infantry at Nogales, Ariz., two other army officers and several officials and soldiers of the northern district of Lower California, and Joseph Allen Richards, mining engineer, who first reported finding the bodies.

Identification Positive

Major Bratton in an account of the expedition said: "The Aaron Ward arrived at Bahia Los Angeles at 3:15 p. m. October 18. We immediately went ashore with Richards acting as guide and in a few moments had discovered the grave. The bodies had been disturbed, the skulls being found under some brush about ten feet distant from the bodies. The bodies were then disinterred and the formal inquest started.

"There was absolutely no question that the bodies were those of Connolly and Waterhouse."

The officers then told of the party's going up the gulf to Guadalupe Bay 20 miles to the northward, where the plane piloted by Connolly and Waterhouse was discovered on the beach.

"The two aviators had made a perfect landing," he continued, "but the Mexicans subsequently removed the motor from the fuselage, stole all the ammunition for the two machine guns and carried away other equipment. The motor evidently was too heavy to carry, and it was found near by. The wheels, engine machine guns, compass and other equipment worth salvaging were taken aboard the Ward."

Farewell Notes to Mothers

"We took notes of all the messages scratched on the fuselage and wings, the first one of which was made five days after the men had landed. In this the men told how they had lost their way, how they had tried unsuccessfully to signal a passing boat, their lack of success at catching fish and the growing hunger which rapidly was making them weaker. On the last week of their flight both men scratched a farewell message to their mothers. At that time the men must have been near starvation.

"September 6, the aviators were picked up by two fishermen from the Mexican sloop Esperanza, who rowed them in a canoe to Bahia Los Angeles. It is doubtful if Connolly and Waterhouse were given anything nourishing by the fishermen. Just what the two aviators did between the time they landed at Bahia Los Angeles September 6 until they were murdered the night of September 11 is not known definitely. It is a pathetic fact, however, that Waterhouse and Connolly could have secured food and shelter at the Los Flores mine 12 miles to the southward, if they had had the

strength to traverse the rough mountainous trail that led to this refuge. Through investigations conducted jointly by ourselves and the Mexican court officials, we found that Waterhouse and Connolly had been murdered by two fishermen from the Esperanza. Waterhouse was stabbed to death, evidently while asleep. Connolly was killed by a terrific blow from some instrument which fractured his skull. He also was stabbed. The evidence shows the motive evidently was robbery. The Mexicans, however, secured only a few dollars.

"After the murder the Mexicans covered the bodies lightly with sand. A few hours later, the morning of September 12, to be exact, the bodies were discovered by Captain Jack Ross of the American schooner Trojan. Ross' discovery was directly due to the fact that one arm of each of the aviators was sticking up out of the sand. The index finger of Connolly's right hand had been severed. Waterhouse's hand and arm showed several stab wounds.

Avaricious motives concerning the dead Captain Ross did not take the bodies aboard the Trojan. His report of the finding of the bodies did not reach the army intelligence office at Nogales until three days after Joseph Richards personally reported to that office. Richards found the bodies September 21. Therefore Richards will be paid the \$1,000 reward offered by the government for information leading to the recovery of the bodies and airplane.

"Immediately after tracing the murderers Mexican officials got in touch with M. Mettla, governor of the southern district of Lower California, in whose territory the fishermen had fled. The murder occurred in territory under the jurisdiction of Governor Cantu and the trial courts of the northern district.

Major Bratton telegraphed a report of his investigation to the adjutant general of the army at Washington. Full military honors were accorded the aviators as the caskets, draped with the stars and stripes, were carried from the deck of the destroyer to the municipal pier. Parents of both Waterhouse and Connolly were on the dock to meet the destroyer when she docked.

The body of Waterhouse will be shipped to Weiser, Idaho, tomorrow afternoon for interment. Connolly will be buried with military honors in the cemetery at Point Loma next Tuesday. Three brother aviators flew overhead in battle formation while the Aaron Ward steamed up the bay.

TROOPS RUSHED TO SCENE WHEN STRIKERS CLASH

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 26.—After a day marked by frequent clashes growing out of a resumption of street car service with non-union crews, two battalions of the Fourth Tennessee Infantry tonight were ordered to mobilize here immediately to preserve order in the event the situation gets beyond the control of local authorities. Governor Roberts at Nashville, also is prepared to call for the use of United States cavalry at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, if this becomes necessary.

One infantry company and the machine gun company of the state guard, which have headquarters here, are sleeping on their arms in the Knoxville army tonight. Before daylight they will have been re-informed by several infantry companies from nearby towns.

Four strike-breakers were injured sufficiently to require medical attention, in fights today. Two citizens were injured in traffic accidents due to the strike.

Cars started early today with non-union crews after eight days of idleness due to a strike of union car men and were operated until nightfall under difficult conditions. Cars were stopped at various points, trolley ropes cut and crews were huddled in some cases attacked.

Charges of inefficiency were lodged with the city commission against some members of the police department, which is unionized. One patrolman was suspended pending investigation of a charge of encouraging disorder by handing a dollar to a strike-breaker who was persuaded to desert his car.

There are only 50 uniformed men on the Knoxville police force and many deputy sheriffs were sworn in. This is the second time state troops have been called to suppress disorder in Knoxville within 50 days, a regiment having been on guard several days following the race riots of August 30 and 31.

Charges of Mayor E. W. Neal took steps tonight to provide him with a personal body guard owing to threats which are said to have been made against him because of his activities today.

Troops Summoned

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 26.—Governor Roberts late today called out two companies of state troops for guard duty at Knoxville to prevent rioting among union and non-union employees of the Knoxville Street Railway company.

Three other companies at Cleveland, Harriman and Johnson City are being held in readiness in event the situation gets beyond the control of the authorities. The governor said that while he expected no further disorders in Knoxville, he would hold the other state troops in readiness as a precautionary measure.

His Hat In Ring



SENATOR PONDER

Washington senator is first to announce his candidacy for the republican nomination for the presidency. His declaration of principles, on which he will base his fight, is made for the first time today.

SEN. PONDER WOULD BE G. O. P. BANNER BEARER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Senator Miles Ponder of Washington, in a statement today to the people of the United States, announced his candidacy for the republican nomination for president, and presents a platform of policies and principles which he will advocate in his campaign.

The Washington senator, in his statement of policy, denounces threats of labor leaders to tie up the railroad as "government by terror, for a special class" and declares that the government must be made supreme to both capital and labor, though insisting that the claims of labor should be recognized.

Communism, Senator Ponder declared, is inconsistent with the vested rights of the laborer to his wages. Treating of international matters, the platform renounces the "supreme sacrifice" of America and of "joining our fortunes with the fortunes of men everywhere" should be stopped.

In making his statement of principles, Senator Ponder, who is the first publicly announced for republican nomination, asserted that his announcement of policy makes it necessary for the republican national convention in 1920 to stand by his platform, should he be chosen as the party's standard bearer.

King Albert Pays Homage At Grave Of First American

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—King Albert of Belgium paid a wreath today upon the grave of Theodore Roosevelt, there were few to see the simple ceremony for the skies were leaden and his majesty passed through Long Island almost unobserved.

The king and the little party who accompanied him were met at the gates of Young's Memorial cemetery in Oyster Bay by Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who escorted the Belgian monarch to the plot where lies the former president. Albert strode up the slope carrying on his right arm a huge wreath in the colors of his country—yellow chrysanthemums and dark red asters—tied with a black ribbon.

The king and the eldest son of the great American went alone inside the iron gate which bars the way against intruders. The monarch stooped and laid the flowers reverently upon the grave. Then he stood for a few moments, cap in hand, gazing at the simple granite slab which bears the name of Theodore Roosevelt, bowed deeply and stepped backward outside the fence. There were tears in his eyes.

The little procession then motored to Sagamore Hill, where Albert was welcomed by the widow of Colonel Roosevelt, who chatted with him in his own tongue.

Friends of his suite will go on board the royal special train about 11 a. m. tomorrow to begin the trip to Washington, which will be reached about 10 p. m. A stop of several hours will be made at Philadelphia. Much of the time there will be spent in an inspection of the Hog Island shipyards.

SEND WORKERS TO FRONT

HELSINGFORS, Saturday, Oct. 25.—Reports from Petrograd state that the soviet executive committee (the soviet organization) has decided to close all the factories and send the workmen to the front. Women will undergo military training and be formed into a medical corps, according to the same order. A Russian army officer who escaped from Petrograd, says that the situation there is desperate.

Jenkins Rescued Brief Telegram To Father Says

HANFORD, Oct. 26.—William O. Jenkins, American consular agent at Puebla, Mexico, who was kidnapped by Mexicans last Sunday and held for \$150,000 ransom, was released by the bandits today, according to information received tonight by his father here.

A telegram from Jenkins' sister, who was visiting at the ranch from which he was kidnapped, read as follows:

"Oscar was rescued this afternoon. Advise relative."

"Ann."

As the telegram was telephoned here from Fresno, the family did not learn the date it bore.

Mr. Jenkins said no ransom money had been put for the release of his son, as far as he knew, and that he had no idea how the rescue was effected.

"At least I know what the telegram stated," he said.

WARNS CONGRESS NOT TO PASS THE ANTI-STRIKE LAW

Shea Tells Congressional Leaders That Such Legislation Will Not Be Observed By Firemen And Enginemen—Would precipitate Revolution.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Timothy Shea gave notice to congress tonight that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, of which he is acting president, would not observe pending anti-strike legislation if enacted into law.

Such an attempt to single out railroad employees and deprive them of what he termed the economic right of workers to strike to prevent injustice, would be accepted, he said in connection with the other information which the railroad brotherhoods have, as a foregone conclusion that the railroads contemplate a general reduction in wages when the government surrenders control and desire such a measure to forestall a strike.

Would Not Observe Law

"If these interests or the legislators believe railroad employees will unhesitatingly submit to any such invasion of their rights as citizens," Mr. Shea continued, "they had better expect that I speak for locomotive firemen and hostlers at least when I say that any law which deprives them of the rights of American citizenship would not be observed, not because this class of American citizens are lawbreakers, but because such a law would be unwarranted, un-American and contrary to American institutions."

Mr. Shea said such a law was almost certain to precipitate a revolution and was in fact just what extreme radicals and revolutionary agitators desire.

This would give them logical argument for their action," he asserted, "with the intention of displacing the liberal and more conservative leaders and thereby overthrowing the existing social, political and industrial institutions of the country."

Responsible for Results

"If an anti-strike law is enacted the responsibility for any upheaval which might follow lies with congress."

Railroad men are waiting the outcome of the government's campaign against high prices, he asserted. "If the cost of living is not reduced, then they expect sufficient advance in wages to enable them to maintain their standard of living. He declared firemen were running in debt from certain high prices because their wages have not kept pace with mounting prices.

Time and a half for overtime work was declared to be necessary to give the men a high price, he said. "If he declared they have never enjoyed despite the passage of the Adamson law. Without punitive overtime, he said, the railroads would continue to work the men as long as ever before.

Conceding firemen are physically tired, he said, "but they will endure the hours they have been required to work," he said, "and which they temporarily acquiesced in because of the war emergency. They have decided that after nearly four years of patient waiting on their part, this issue cannot longer be postponed."

The way to stop strikes, Mr. Shea declared, was to give the working men their fundamental economic rights and proper machinery for adjusting current local grievances.

SAYS VILLA HAS LESS THAN 100 FOLLOWERS NOW

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

JUAREZ, Mex., Oct. 26.—Francisco Villa has no more than 100 men at present, and faces the prospect of losing all but his staff, according to Ramon Vega, rebel chieftain, who arrived here today after having surrendered to the federal forces and having obtained amnesty.

Vega plans to leave for Chihuahua City Tuesday for a conference with General Manuel M. Diegues, in charge of military operations in the northern zone, to offer his services to the federal army authorities in putting down the Villa movement, the former rebel leader announced tonight.

General Felipe Angeles, who joined Villa about a year ago, is now living in a cave in the southern part of Chihuahua, with only five followers, according to Vega.

DECLARE GENERAL LOCKOUT

MADRID, Oct. 26.—(By the Associated Press.)—The congress of Spanish employers, meeting at Barcelona today, declared a general lockout of workmen throughout Spain. The lockout order will be effective Tuesday.

PRESIDENTIAL ULTIMATUM TO MINERS UNANSWERED FINAL ACTION WEDNESDAY

LEWIS DECLINES TO MAKE KNOWN U. M. W. ATTITUDE

Strike Situation Unchanged He Says In Brief Statement—Matter Will Probably Be Disposed Of At Executive Session To Be Held Wednesday

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 26.—John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, tonight declined to state specifically the attitude of the United Mine Workers toward the statement of President Wilson yesterday regarding the proposed strike of the bituminous coal miners of the nation.

Mr. Lewis would only say: "I am an American, free born, with all the pride of my heritage. I love my country with its institutions and traditions. With Abraham Lincoln, I thank God that we have a country where men may strike. May the power of my government never be used to throttle and crush the efforts of the toilers to improve their material welfare and elevate the standard of their citizenship."

Not Officially Notified

Mr. Lewis said that he had not received any message from Washington; that he had been traveling all day. He left Washington at 4 o'clock Saturday evening to return to his home at Springfield, which he left October 6. He added he had yesterday morning at 10 o'clock called a meeting of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers to convene at Indianapolis at 10 o'clock Wednesday. He explained that the meeting was called before President Wilson's statement was made public. The gathering had been called primarily to formulate details of the strike.

When asked to make a statement on the right of the miners to strike November 1, in the face of the critical conditions, he said: "The coal operators have not offered a single constructive suggestion designed to avert this catastrophe. All through the negotiations at Buffalo, later at Philadelphia and still later at Washington the proposal to submit by any contract to be submitted by the operators. During the conference with Secretary Wilson at Washington we said many times that we were willing to re-enter negotiations with the operators without reservation to conclude the making of an agreement forthwith. The offer that we made was repeatedly declined. The responsibility for the stoppage of work in the bituminous coal districts must necessarily lie with the coal operators."

Mr. Lewis was asked what answer he had to make to the contention of the operators that the contract had not expired.

"Our contract read that it was to continue in effect during the period until the war ended and not to exceed March 31, 1920," he replied.

"The war is over. Our soldiers have returned. All the government war agencies are disbanded. The German vessel of war is even now heading for New York with a peace mission. In substance, form and reality the war is ended, and our contract has expired."

"What right have you to ask so large an increase in wages as 50 per cent?" he was asked.

"Well, now we are willing to stand on the merit of our proposal," he replied. "This 50 per cent increase is subject to negotiations, as are all demands of the United Mine Workers, but they will not even negotiate."

"During the twelve months the miners of the United States have averaged only \$75 a month, or \$900 for the entire period. The men have worked on an average of less than three days a week since the armistice was signed. Men with families can not live on this amount. Children in mining camps are under-nourished. This is a matter of life and death to the women and children of the miners families as well as it is to the public. Charity begins at home."

"Our aim is to make a shorter working period and to distribute the work over more days during the year. The miners in England have a seven-hour day, from bank to bank, which means from the time they leave the surface of the ground until they get back. Miners in the United States have an eight-hour day, but that doesn't count until they get to the face of the coal. They are in reality working nine and a half hours a day."

Will Make "Suitable" Reply

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 26.—"A suitable reply" to President Wilson's statement, holding the impending coal miners' strike to be not only unjustifiable, but unlawful, probably will be drawn up at the meeting of the international executive board of the United Mine Workers to be held here Wednesday, according to a statement of William F. Green, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers.

Mr. Green declined to comment on the president's statement pending such action as the board may take, further than to say that it is an impossibility now to rescind the strike order, effective November 1.

"I suppose that a suitable reply to the president's statement will be drawn up at the meeting Wednesday," said Mr. Green. "The meeting had already been called for that date, but consideration of the president's statement will now be the most important business before the board."

SNAPSHOTS

Gov. Hart, Washington—"The full power of the state government will be invoked, if necessary, in support of the stand of the federal government against the strike of the soft coal miners called for Nov. 1."

Gov. Cornwall, W. Va.—Members of the United Mine Workers of America in West Virginia are called upon by Gov. John J. Cornwell in a letter sent today to Frank Keeney, president of district No. 17 of that organization, to exercise his influence to avert the strike. The governor urges West Virginia miners to act independently, regardless of what may be the attitude of mine union members in other states.

Gov. Lowden, Ill.—Full co-operation of the state of Illinois with President Wilson in the president's stand against the strike of soft coal miners, scheduled for Nov. 1, was pledged by Gov. Lowden "to the end that the people shall not suffer."

W. F. Green, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers—"A suitable reply" to President Wilson's statement probably will be drawn up at the meeting of the executive board next Wednesday. It would be impossible, he said, to rescind the strike order now.

State Officials Pledge Support In Mine Dispute

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 26.—Full co-operation of the state of Illinois with President Wilson in the president's stand against the strike of soft coal miners, scheduled for November 1, was pledged by Governor Frank O. Lowden, "to the end that the people shall not suffer" in a statement issued here tonight.

Declaring that "a general strike would seem, in effect, to substitute soviet for the duly constituted authority of the land," Governor Lowden suggested that "compulsory arbitration of differences between employees and employers might become necessary."

The governor said the strike was "a strike against the American public." There was no hint of any intention to use state troops to put down possible disturbances due to the threatened strike.

Governor Lowden's statement follows:

"The statement of the president makes the issue plain. When a special interest conflicts with the interests of the people as a whole, the former must give way. The strike no doubt, has been the most powerful weapon in the hands of labor to improve its conditions. So long as the strike affected directly only the employer, the public could not object. The threatened coal strike, however, is a strike against the American public. In fact, it is likely that the public will suffer more than the operators themselves."

"Whenever any organization, whether of capital or labor, becomes so powerful as to be able to give or to withhold from the public the necessities of life, such organization must come under the control of the government. Otherwise, the part becomes greater than the whole. If the only alternative to a strike or lockout by such an organization is the compulsory arbitration of differences between employees and employers, compulsory arbitration to that extent will have to come. Those leaders of labor who meet such a suggestion with the threat of a general strike do not help the cause of labor. A general strike would mean, in effect, an effort to substitute soviet for the duly constituted authority of the land. The people are not yet ready to abandon their form of government."

"Illinois will co-operate with the president to the extent of its power, to the end that its people shall not suffer."

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 26.—Members of the United Mine Workers

(Continued On Page Two)

Still Hope for Peace

There was a suggestion tonight that the cabinet might decide to send Secretary of Labor Wilson to Indianapolis to confer with the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, which will meet there Wednesday. Labor leaders here said that in view of the efforts made by the secretary to settle the strike and in the light of the full scale committee have steadfastly maintained that the war ended with the armistice and that the miners, for a full year have worked at the old wage as their voluntary contribution to the job of helping the country get back to normal.

The strike call was issued and signed by executive officers of the United Mine Workers "in conformity with the authority vested by the international convention," at Cleveland on September 23, and while President Lewis declined while here to discuss this phase of the question it is held by the men who had the power to order the strike likewise have the power to call it off. Some labor officials said the executive board could act for the whole organization, and that Lewis and the other executive officers could hold up or withhold.

NATION AWAITS MINERS' REPLY TO PRESIDENT

Future Government Action, In Event Present Plan Fails, Not Disclosed—Wilson Holds That The War-Time Agreement Is Still Effective

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The whole country waited expectantly today for the miners' answer to President Wilson's blunt command that the soft coal strike ordered for Saturday be called off. There was not a word, however, to show where the United Mine Workers of America stood, or what the government would do in the event the president's solemn warning that the miners must be kept in full and continuous operation was ignored.

Considering the temper of labor, official Washington took the view that while there was hope of compliance by the half million miners, who had been ordered out, there was no absolute assurance that the president's letter—part appeal and part command—would bring peace to the coal fields. But there seemed to be no doubt of the government's determination to see that the people obtained an adequate coal supply to keep them from suffering and permit the nation's vast industries to continue operation.

While declining naturally to comment on the future course of action should the strike take place, members of the president's cabinet intimated that the government would not sit with folded hands, while speeding home-ward to take personal charge of the labor. Lewis left Washington last night for Springfield, Ill., proclaiming to all that the situation was unchanged, and that the union was still ready and willing to negotiate a new wage agreement.

So far as it concerned the controversy between the miners and operators, the outstanding declaration by President Wilson was that the war-time agreement, which the miners contend no longer exists, still is in force and effect and will stand "during the continuance of the war, but not beyond April 1, 1920." Looking at it in a "practical way" Lewis and the full scale committee have steadfastly maintained that the war ended with the armistice and that the miners, for a full year have worked at the old wage as their voluntary contribution to the job of helping the country get back to normal.

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